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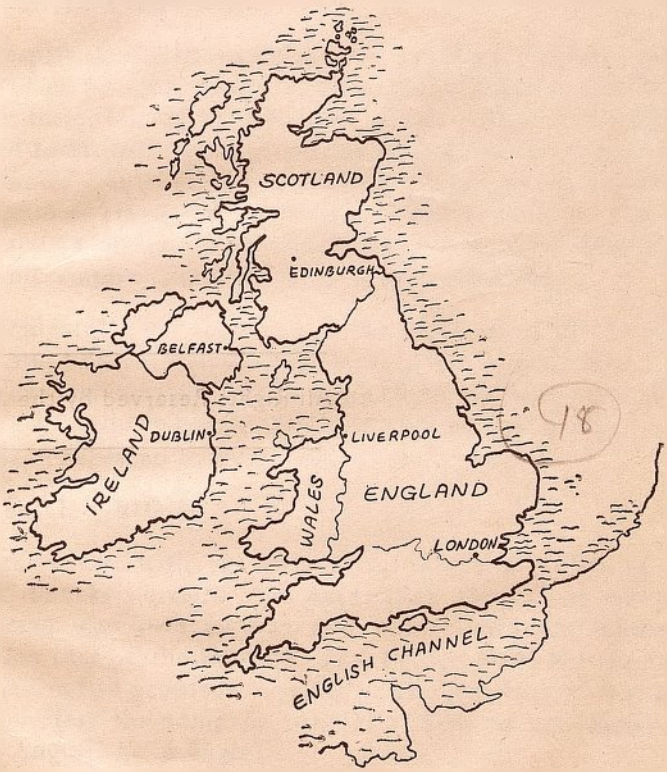
Great Britain Was Hindu Land



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Great Britain Was Hindu Land

That Great Britain ruled India is recent history but that India too ruled Great Britain in the dim past has so completely vanished from history that any claim of an Indian empire over Great Britain is likely to be dismissed as baseless, motivated chauvinism.

Despite such seeming absence of evidence there do exist traces of an ancient Hindu Indian empire over the whole of Europe including the British isles, which when meticulously gleaned form formidable proof compelling a serious study of that empire It is, therefore, necessary that modern histories which talk of His Britannic Majesty's Indian empire, should also include accounts of His Hindu Kshatriya Majesty's Britannic empire, based on the available evidence.

Incidentally our repiecing of the evidence of the forgotten Hindu empire should also serve as an object lesson in historical methodology in salvaging those portions of history which get swallowed by time, destroyed by succeeding conquerors or replaced by heterogenous civilizations.

SANSKRIT ORIGIN

Let us start with the very name England. That is of Hindu, Sanskrit origin. To understand this let us turn to the French who have an older and more continuous civilization than that of the British The French word for English and the English people is 'Anglais'. The terminal 's' is silent and therefore the name is 'Anglai'. This is the Sanskrit word 'Anguli' *i.e.* a finger.

Ancient Hindu explorers and administrators who fanned over a virgin Europe looked across the English channel and called the British isles 'Anguli' ('sthan' or 'desh') *i.e.* a finger-size, finger-length land. If one imagines Europe to be a palm-size, palm-shaped continent Great Britain appears to be the 'Anguli' namely (an extended) finger.

The terminal 'land' stems from Sanskrit as we shall presently explain. The Sanskrit word 'granthi' is spelled as 'gland' in English. Likewise the Sanskrit word 'lamp–sthan' is lamp-stand in English. That proves that the Sanskrit terminations 'anth' and 'than' change to 'and' in English. Therefore Angulisthan came to be spelled in English as Anguliand *i e.* England.

In Sanskrit the suffix 'ish' signifies something 'in the style of'. In English too the suffix 'ish' retains its original Sanskrit meaning. Take the Sanskrit word 'baal' signifying a child. The suffix 'ish' when added to the Sanskrit word 'baal' the derivative 'baalish' means exactly what 'child-ish' means in English. By this rule the language of the Anglai people (or land) came to be known as Anguli–ish *i.e.* English. Therefore, Anglai and Angulish (*i e.* English) are Sanskrit words deriving from 'Anguli'.

The word Britain too is of Sanskrit origin. The Sanskrit term was Brihat–Sthan *i e.* the Great Isles. In course of time Brihatsthan was corrupted to Britain in popular speech. That Britain itself signified 'the Great' isles was forgotten but the memory of 'greatness' persisted. That led to the addition of the adjective 'Great' which explains the current name Great Britain.

This has a parallel elsewhere. The name 'Nile' (pronounced 'Neel') was given to the Egyptian river by Indian explorers struck by its blue waters. Later its Sanskrit meaning was forgotten. Nile (Neel) was taken to be a proper noun and the adjective 'Blue' was added to it leading to the current name the 'Blue Nile'.

The term Anglo–Saxon is Sanskrit 'Angla Saka Sunuh' implying the descendants of the Sakas in England.

Surnames like Peterson, Anderson, Jacobson are of the Sanskrit, Hindu tradition of describing a person as son of such and such. In some cases the English ending 'Son' is the

earlier Hindu ending 'Sen'. Thus Anderson is the English corruption of the Hindu name Indrasen.

Ireland is Arya land and Scotland is Kshatra-land.

HINDU ROYALTY

The conclusion that the words English, England, Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland are of Sanskritic origin is reinforced by the fact that the British isles were first explored and ruled over by Hindu, Indian, Kshatriya rulers who spoke Sanskrit.

Though the names of those kings will have to be traced hereafter yet there is a plethora of evidence to prove that the royal traditions of Great Britain and Ireland are entirely of Hindu, Sanskritic origin even to this day. The English word Monarch is Sanskrit Manawarka *i.e.* The Sun among humans.

Remembering that 'g' is also pronounced as 'j' as in 'genetics' and 'gerantology' we may see that the words 'regal', 'regnal', 'reign' (rajan), 'regime' all derive from the Sanskrit word 'raja' meaning 'king'. This could not be possible unless Hindu Kings ruled the British isles in the forgotten past.

The word 'regime' is Sanskrit 'rajyam'

The word 'royal' too is Sanskrit.

HINDU TRADITION

'Raya' is a synonym of 'raja' as may be seen in the words 'Shiva-raya', 'Rai-Bahadur', 'Raisen', 'Raipur' and 'Rayalseema'. In the Indian Telugu language a king is known as 'Rayulu'. King Krishna Deva Rai of the Vijayanagar empire was known as 'Krishnadeva-rayulu'. From this it is apparent that the word 'royal' is the mis-spelled

Sanskrit word 'rayal'. Similar Sanskrit derivatives are dayalu (compassionate) from 'daya', and krupalu (favourably disposed) from 'Krupa'.

The word 'Majesty' is the corrupt form of the Sanskrit Maharaj-asti. The English title 'Sir' is Sanskrit 'Sri'. Sir Roy Henderson is, therefore, Sri Rai Indrasen. Mr. short form of Mister is the Sanskrit term Maha-Ster signifying a person of a high order like Mahashai or Mahodaya.

THE FLAG

Hindu tradition speaks of ten directions. Hindus believe that the sway of God and the King extends to all the ten directions, The high heavens above and the nether world are two of those ten. The remaining eight surface directions have each a special name in Sanskrit. Eight supernatural, celestial guards have also been assigned to those directions.

Consequently ancient Hindu orthodox buildings connected with royalty and divinity used to be octagonal or used to have octagonal features like bastions and kiosks to signify the royal or divine sway in all those directions. In this context when one studies the British flag one finds that it has a double cross signifying all the eight directions. In the Hindu royal and divine tradition, that cross is also drawn in ochre which is the Hindu regal colour.

The usual explanation that the British flag has three crosses namely those of saints George, Patrick and Andrew is untenable because in reality there are only two crosses–one like the plus sign and the other like the letter X. If a third cross overlaps one of those two it violates heraldic convention.

THE THRONE

In Sanskrit, Hindu tradition the word for a throne is 'Simhasan' literally meaning a 'Lion Seat' because a Hindu king was crowned on a golden throne flanked by lion figures. A Hindu king was also expected to be brave like a lion. A Sanskrit verse glorifies a lion as the king of the forest by virtue of its own prowess. Therefore, the names of Hindu kings usually ended with the suffix 'simha' *i.e.* 'lion'

as may be seen in names like 'Jagat Simha' and 'Man Simha', Therefore the terms 'Richard the lion hearted' and 'Napo leon' are in the Sanskrit tradition.

In that tradition the British coronation chair *i.e.* the throne in Westminster Abbey has four gilded lion figures at the ends of its legs

The Sacred Hindu Stone

Under the seat of that coronation chair is a shelf which holds an almond coloured stone slab. That slab is a sacred relic associated with the coronations of British sovereigns from time immemorial because it is a memento carried by ancient Hindu kings from India The stone is of the same genre and colour as the stone of the Red Forts in Delhi and Agra Those forts were built by Hindu kings when Delhi was known as Indraprastha and Agra as Agranagar.

Hindu Townships

In India, walled townships and forts are known as 'cote' which is the same as 'Kot' as in Siddhakot, Agrakot, Lohakot, Sialkot, Akkalkot, Bagalkot, Lalkot and Amarkot. In England too walled townships and castles still bear the Sanskrit name 'Cote' as may be seen in names like 'Charlcote' and 'Northcote'

Likewise Agincourt in France, famous for the battle won there by King Henry III of England, is the ancient Hindu centre of fire worship with the Sanskrit name Agnicote. Under Hindu rule, fire worship was widely practised on the European continent and the British isles. The tradition still survives in Baletyne alias Balentine fires occasionally lighted all over Europe. The word Baletyne alias Balentine is the Sanskrit word Balidan referring to the sacrificial offering to the fire.

Schoenbaum's book titled "Shakespeare—A Documentary of His Life" carries an illustration of young Shakespeare hauled up for poaching, before Sir Thomas Lucy. In the background is the walled castle or township 'Charlcote'.

In Britain most topographical names are Sanskritic in origin. The ending 'shire' is Sanskrit 'eshwar'. Indian townships are known as Lankeshwar, Tryambakeshwar, Mahabaleshwar etc. Similarly English locations are known as Lancashire, Warwickshire, Hertfordshire etc. The Sanskrit ending 'eshwar' spelled as 'shire' in modern English usage, signifies a township around a Shiva temple. Therefore, the suffix 'shire' is proof of Shiva worship having been prevalent in England and on the continent. A specimen Shiva Linga of those times may still be seen in the Etrusean museum in the Vatican in Rome.

The ending 'bury' as in Bloomsbury, Seven Bury, Canterbury, Ainsbury, Shrewsbury, is the Sanskrit termination 'pury' (*i.e.* a locality) as in Krishnapury, Sudamapury, and Jagannathpury. 'P' changes to 'B' as 'potato' becomes 'batata'. Distant Thailand which has townships with indsiputable Sanskrit names has places called Cholbury, Rajbury. This proves that tracing the English 'bury' ending to Sanskrit 'pury' is not far-fetched.

The ending 'ston' or 'ton' as in Kingston, Southampton. Hampton is Sanskrit 'sthan' as in Rajasthan and Sindhusthan. Kingston is literally Rajasthan. Waterbury, is literally Jalapury.

The river 'Thames' pronounced as 'Tames' is the Sanskrit word 'Tamasa' since it is mostly enveloped in fog and is muddy. The river Tamasa is mentioned in the Ramayana.

The river Amber in Britain gets its name from Sanskrit Ambhas (meaning 'water') says the Oxford Dictionary of Place Names and Proper Names. English rivers could not bear Sanskrit names unless the British isles were administered by Sanskrit-speaking Hindu rulers in ancient times.

'Ram's Gate', London is a famous address which is reminiscent of an ancient Rama temple. In India too it is not uncommon to have a Rama-Dwar *i e.* Ram's Gate as an important, sacred topographical location. Ramford has a similar derivation.

Names like Sandringham, Birmingham are corrupt forms of the Sanskrit Hindu termination 'dham' meaning 'abode'.

Religion

The word 'church' is the Sanskrit word (dharma) 'Churcha' meaning (religious) discourse.

The surname Churchill is from Sanskrit 'Churcha-Chalak' *i.e.* one who conducts the religious discourse. That indicates that Sir Winston Churchill's forefathers had been priests.

The room in churches where holy clerical apparel is kept is known as 'Vestry' from Sanskrit 'Vastra' meaning apparel. The word Vestry too is purely Sanskrit and is explained as the room where Vastra (i e. apparel) is kept is vestry.

The term 'friar' is of Sanskrit origin In Thailand and other Buddhist countries which follow Sanskrit tradition a monk is known as (fra) 'Phra' so and so. Likewise an English monk is also known from pre-Christian Sanskrit tradition as 'Phra' (fra) an abbreviation of 'Friar'. which is the corruption of the Sanskrit word Bhratar. The word 'saint' is Sanskrit 'sant'.

Biblical stanzas are known as psalms (pronounced 'saam') because prior to Christianity it was 'saams' of the Saam Veda (and other Vedas) which were recited in England and on the European continent.

An idol of the Hindu Sun god Mithras was found in the debris around the Houses of Parliament in London during reconstruction work after the World War II bombing damage.

Mother Mary of the Christians is no other than the Hindu goddess Mariamma in a Christian garb. The word

'underling' in English is Sanskrit 'antarling' signifying a smaller insignificant interior Shivaling. Hindu Shiva temples have the customary double Shivalingas. The one on the ground floor is big and prominent while the other in a pit in the nether storey is smaller and not very prominent. Similar other words in Sanskrit are antar-jnan (i.e. inner knowledge), antaratma (inner being or soul).

The word 'tantrums' in English is derived from the Sanskrit word 'tantra' which indicates that Hindu mantra-tantra (religious and esoteric practices) were prevalent in ancient Britain. Minister is from Mantri.

The English surname 'Brahm' is Sanskrit 'Brahm' as in 'Brahman'. The name Abraham too derives from Brahma the Hindu name for the Creator. The English exclamation 'Ahoy' is the Sanskrit exclamation 'Aho.' The English term 'navy' is the Sanskrit word 'navi'.

Language

English etymologists, philologists and lexicographers are wrong in tracing English words to Latin and Greek roots rather than to Sanskrit direct. Greeks never ruled England. Therefore English cannot be derived from the Greek language. English is as mueh a dialect of Sanskrit as Indian prakrit dialects like Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Bengali. Since Latin and Greek are themselves dialects of Sanskrit it could be that some English words have descended from Sanskrit via Latin and Greek. But because Hindu, Sanskrit speaking rulers ruled over England for thousands of years numerous English words are directly derived from Sanskrit as will be apparent from the following instances: 'upper' is 'ooper', 'you' and 'we' are 'yuyum' and 'weyum', 'medium' is 'madhyam', 'saint' is 'sant', 'preacher', is 'pracharak', 'adore' is 'dar', 'widow' and 'widower' are widhwa and widhur', 'man' is 'manav', door is 'dwar', 'cow' is 'gow', 'son' is soonuh'. etc, etc. Several rules of Sanskrit grammar also apply to English.

Soup-the opening course of English meals is a Sanskrit word. Hence cooks at the Jagannath temple in Puri are known as Soupkars. Modern Indian languages are derived from Sanskrit because Sanskrit was the ancient spoken language of India. Vice--versa when modern European languages are dialects of Sanskrit it is apparent that Sanskrit was the spoken language of ancient Europe. That could be possible only if Europe practised Hinduism and was ruled by Hindu kings.

Grammar

Rules of Sanskrit grammar apply to English. For instance in Sanskrit the 'er' and 'um' endings respectively signify the comparative and the superlative. That rule is known in Sanskrit as the 'ter' 'tum' bhava. It applies to English four square inasmuch as the comparative degree in English too is expressed by the 'er' ending as in 'lighter', 'brighter', lesser'' 'harder' while the superlative has the Sanskrit 'um' ending as in 'optimum', 'maximum'.

The Sanskrit termination 'praya' as in 'mritapraya, Jalapraya' is corrupted to 'fy' in English as in 'solidify' and 'petrify'. Since this is a very vast topic requiring independent study the above instances should suffice to serve as a sample.

Poetry And Music

The science of versification is known as 'prosody' in English. This is derived from the Sanskrit word 'prasad'. In Sanskrit poetic tradition 'prasad' i.e. the ability to please is defined as the chief distinguishing trait of poetry as against prose. A poem has to be 'prasadi' alias prosody.

In analysing an English poem the unit in a line of verse is known as 'foot' which is an exact translation of 'charan' the Sanskrit word for the poetic unit.

The English word sonnet is Sanskrit suneet.

Guitar is a compound abbreviation of the Sanskrit words 'geet' and 'tar', i.e. a stringed instrument used as an accompaniment for a song. Harp is the Sanskrit word Sarp (i.e. a serpent) because the instrument has a serpentine frame. Sanskrit 'S' changes to 'H' in other languages as semisphere becomes hemisphere.

The word 'lilting' as in 'lilting' music is the Sanskrit word 'lalit' leading to the word 'lalitya'.

MEASURES AND COINAGE

The English foot of 12 inches is a translation of the Sanskrit word 'charan i.e.' an average man's foot.

The word 'metre' is Sanskrit 'matra' signifying a standard measure. Hence the words decametre, centimetre etc. are all its derivatives. Even the prefixes in those derivatives are Sanskrit in origin. Deca is 'dasha' i.e. 10 while centi is 'shata' i.e. hundred and so on. Words like 'thermometer' and 'barometer' are also Sanskrit since 'gharma' signifies 'heat' and 'bhar' signifies 'weight' in Sanskrit.

The English 'ounce' (oz) is Sanskrit 'aunsh' as in 'dashaunsh' (i.e. the 10th part), Shodashaunsh (16th part). Aunsh (ounce) in Sanskrit is a unit of measurement as it is in English.

The English 'pence' is Sanskrit 'panas' while penny is 'pana' signifying a pice. Shilling derives from 'Shivalinga' the imprint of which the coin carried under Hindu rule. Similarly the Pound Sterling i.e. 'Poundra Ster Ling was a higher, weighty coin also bearing Shivalinga imprint as a mark of its superior value and metallic purity. The 16th verse of the 1st chapter of the Bhagavadgeeta, the well known Hindu scripture, mentions Poundra as the name of the great conch shell that Bheem (one of the

five Pandava brothers) blew. This indicates that things of a high order were rated 'poundra'. 'Ster' is rank or calibre. Therefore Pound (Poundra) Ster Ling implies a very high denomination coin bearing the Shivaling imprint. Ling is an abbreviation of the word Shivaling.

The English word 'divide' is Sanskrit 'dwi-widh'. The word 'add' is Sanskrit 'adhik'.

Aryans and Dravids

Englishmen call themselves Aryans. That word has however mistakenly led to the belief that the Aryans were a race. The word 'Arya' signifies Hinduism or the Hindu way of life. This is easily illustrated by the Arya Samaj movement in India which believes in Vedic, Hindu revivalism. So, in admitting that they are Aryans Englishmen in fact admit that though currently they profess Christianity, their forefathers practised Hinduism.

This is further supported by the existence of the Dravid (Druid) community amongst the British too as in India.

In India the Dravids are a part and parcel of the Aryan i.e. the Hindu way of life. Similarly in England too the Druids (Dravids of old from India) form part of the larger Aryan English society.

The English word 'rice' derives from the Indian, Hindu Dravid word 'Arisu.'

In India Dravids today are stauncher Hindus and more religious than their counterparts in the north. Similarly in Britain too the Dravids are a closely knit, staunch religious group who still chant the sacred Gayatri mantra (the hymn to the Sun), in English though, as orthodox Hindus do in India in Sanskrit.

At the break of dawn on June 22 (the longest day) they gather at the Stonehenge and facing the east they invoke the rising sun to 'energize' our intelligence'. This is an exact translation of the Sanskrit chant 'Dhiyo yo nah prachodayat'.

Hindu Temples

Hindu temples abounded in ancient Britain when Hinduism was the state religion. 'It has been already explained above that place names ending in 'shire' testify to the existence of Shiva temples. Ram's Gate indicates the existence of a Rama temple.

Ancient Hindu temples lie in unrecognizable ruins throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

One such famous temple existed on the Hill of Tara, alias Taragarh, (in today's Indian parlance), in Ireland. The Hill of Tara is consequently a sacred ancient site on which Sanskrit-speaking Hindu Kshatriya kings used to be crowned for centuries.

The other famous temple is the well known Stonehenge. It has been carbon-dated to be of 2000 B.C. The temple has astronomical markings to chart the rising and setting of the sun and moon. Its presiding deity used to be taken in a procession to the Avon river three miles away. The deity was so consecrated as to be illumined by the rising sun's rays on the longest day. These are all Hindu traditions. Ancient churches throughout Great Britain and Europe are astronomically oriented which proves that they have supplanted Hindu temples since Hindus were the only people known for shaping their lives day after day on astronomical considerations at that remote age. The information about the Stonehenge and its above-mentioned implications is recorded in the Encyclopaedia Britannica

An American professor, Lyle Borst has in his book titled **Megalithic Software** adduced proof that the Westminster

Abbey and St. Pauls in London occupy the sites of ancient sun and moon temples respectively.

An image of the Hindu sun god Mithras was discovered amidst bombing debris close to the Houses of Parliament in London soon after the end of World War II in 1945 A.D.

Godfrey Higgins's book titled "The Celtic Druids" leads valuable evidence indicating that Hindus had colonised the British isles long before the Roman conquest. That book, published in 1829 A. D. is available in the Brtish Museum library in London.

Under Roman rule London was known as Londinium. This is a corruption of the much ancient Sanskrit term Nondinium signifying a pleasing place.

Britain Keeps Hindu Time

From the split-second to the year Britain has been following the Hindu tradition. The 60 minute 60 second calculation is based on the Hindu measure of time namely 60 vipalas make one 'pala' and 60 'palas' make one 'ghati'. The word 'hour' is the Sanskrit word 'hora'. The word 'day' derives from Sanskrit 'din'. The weekdays follow the hoary Hindu system of the Moonday (Monday) following Sunday and so on right upto Saturday in Britain and all over the world.

The Sanskrit word 'mas' for month as in 'adhikmas' and 'Shravanmas' still holds good in Christian tradition as in 'Christmas' and 'Michaelmas' though the original meaning of 'mas' has been lost sight of by the Christians.

Christmas Day *i e.* December 25 marks the clumsy Christian approximation of the ancient Hindu Saturnalia festiva observed in ancient Hindu Europe actually on December 22 to celebrate the day on which after a long winter break the sun begins to shine once again directly on the northern hemisphere. It has been known as Saturnalia because the sun

enters the Capricorn sign of the Zodiac, which is governed by Saturn. This indicates that ancient European festivals were based on Hindu astronomical and astrological considerations. As such Christmas Day is the modern Christian equivalent of the Makar Sankrant festival observed in India on January 14. The 23-day difference between December 22 (which is the real, crucial date and not December 25) and January 14 is explainad by the Sayan and Niryan systems of calculation.

Christian tradition admits that December 25 is not Jesus Christ's birthday. His birthday is unknown. It is in fact the Hindu Saturnalia festival which continues in a Christian garb.

Christian tradition being a graft on hoary Hindu festivals it is unable to explain why Christianity calls the celebration X'mas and not Y'mas or Z mas. The explantion is that X is the Roman numeral 10. Therefore X'mas actually implies the 10th month. This is corroborated by the term December which represents the compound Sanskrit term Dasha-Ambar *i e.* the 10th part of the zodiac since the 12 months are fashioned on the 12 parts of the zodiac. The names September, October and November are likewise of Sanskrit origin. They respectively signify the 7th (Sapt Amber), the 8th (Ashta Amber) and the 9th (Nava Amber) months. September will rank as the 7th month only when the year begins in March. Hindus still begin their new year in 'March' Therefore the names September, October, November, December which still remain almost wholly Sanskrit are a clear pointer to the fact that the new year of ancient Europe too began in March in the Hindu tradition. This is yet further proof of the ancient Europeans having been Hindus.

Until 1752 A.D. England's New Year day was March 25 (and not January 1) which is just about the exact date when Hindus begin their new year. Every year new Hindu pan-

changs (calendars-cum-ephemeris) are brought out around March 25. This is crucial proof of the Hindu royal tradition having been rooted in ancient England from pre-Mahabharat times.

There is another supplementary proof. The Hindu day is from sunrise to sunrise. Hindu kings ruling in ancient Great Britain had their time-schedule based on the Indian time. When the sun rises in India (at about 5.30 A.M.) it is the midnight hour in England because of a 5½ hour time differential. Since Hindu kings in India changed the date at Indian sunrise time, Hindu kings based in Great Britain too changed their date at the same time though that was their midnight hour. Thus the British practice of changing the date at midnight stems from the ancient Hindu practice in Britain locked on the Indian sunrise time. Indian Hindu monarchs of ancient Britain adhered to the Indian time to facilitate the observance of festvials and ceremonies according to the Hindu calendar. Who will otherwise spoil his sleep day in and day out to rise at the unearthly zero hour just to change the date? Moreover when one wakes up at the dead of night there is no clue available to reckon the time.

Consequently the terms A.M. and P.M. are Sanskrit abbreviations for Aarohanam Martandasya (*i.e.* rising of the sun) and Patanam Martandasya (falling of the sun). The ante-meridian and post-meridian explanation is an afterthought.

Caste System

Julius Caesar who conquered the British isles centuries after the extinction of Hindu rule there, records in his memoires the existence of three higher castes in Britain. Since the Hindu varna system alone has three higher castes above the lowermost Shoodra class, this is additional proof of Hinduism having prevailed in the British isles much before the Roman conquest. Therefore the ancient way of

life in Europe including the British isles, usually dismissed as paganism, was in fact Hinduism.

Ayurved

The Hindu medical system 'Ayurved' was practised in ancient England as may be concluded from allopathic terms deriving from Sanskrit. The word 'hiccups is Sanskrit 'hicca'. 'heart' comes from Sanskrit 'hrit'. Its Sanskrit derivative for 'heart-felt' is 'heardic' as in 'heardic abhinandan' (*i.e.* heartfelt congratulations). Dentistry is the Sanskrit term Danta Shastra. Gerantology derives from two Sanskrit words : 'gera' meaning 'oldage' and 'onto' meaning 'end' signifying the study of 'oldage leading to death'. Likewise the term geriatrics is from Sanskrit 'gera' (oldage). Amoebiasis is from 'aam' in Sanskrit. Hydrocephalus the disease of a preponderance of water in the head is a mispronounced Sanskrit term Ardrakapalas. The English word 'cough' though slightly different now in meaning, is the Ayurvedic term 'Kaf' signifying phlegm which causes cough. Herpis is from Sanskrit Serpis (*i.e.* a serpent) where 's' has given place to 'h' as semisphere is spelled hemisphere. The word 'Suture' (for the fibre with which wounds are stitched) derives from the Sanskrit word, 'sootra'.

'Malignant' as in malignant tumor is the Sanskrit word 'Maleen' *i e*, septic or foul. The word 'physician' is Sanskrit Bhyshag. The word 'phlegm' is Sanskrit 'shlesm'

Sanskrit Medium

Education in ancient Britain and in fact in the whole of Europe used to be in Sanskrit as may be judged from terms like trigonometry, geometry, dentistry, gerontology, and chemistry.

Tri-gono-metry (Tri-guna-matra) is a Sanskrit compound meaning three dimensional measurement. Geo (pronounced

'jya') in Sanskrit is the earth, while 'metry' is to measure. Geometry is measuring the earth. Likewise geography, a study of global conditions, is from Sanskrit 'jya' meaning the globe or the earth. Decimal is Dashamlava.

ACADEMIC DEGREES

The three academic degrees common in the western system of education are "Bachelor" "Master" and "Doctor" though the first may be a married man or woman and the last may not have anything to do with medicine.

Why is a graduate called a bachelor though western education has no relevance to his or her marital status? The answer is found in the ancient Hindu system in which a student was invariably a bachelor. The boy underwent a formal thread ceremony taking a celibacy vow, and was then sent to his preceptor's forest retreat for a period of rigorous education and physical discipline lasting from 12 to 20 years. Every student used to be a "Brahmachari" i.e. a bachelor. On passing out as a fully educated man he used to be a bachelor equipped to enter into matrimony and begin a householder's life. Therefore the "Bachelor" degree persistent in the west, is clear proof that ancient Europe followed the Hindu, Sanskrit educational system. The 'Master's' degree is a translation of the Sanskrit term 'praveen' or 'Visharad'.

The doctoral degree is another pointer. In Sanskrit the word "Kavi" signifies a person of the highest intellectual and behavioural standard. At the same time a Hindu medical man used to be designated as "Kaviraj" i.e. litearlly king among "Kavis." Exactly these two shades of meaning of the Hindu, Sanskrit system of education are reflected in the western "Doctor" degree for the highest educational attainment.

These illustrations are so weighty as to be sufficient by themselves to prove that Europe of ancient times used to follow the Hindu, Sanskrit educational system.

Lexicographic Lapse

English lexicography is guilty of a serious lapse. Whereas English dictionaries must first trace the roots of their words to Sanskrit, they resort mostly to Greek and Latin without realizing that those two languages themselves are descended from Sanskrit. Words are said to be of obscure origin if they cannot be traced to Latin or Greek or other popular sources such as old French and old English.

This ill-informed outlook of English lexicographers has resulted in etymological absurdities. Take the words widow and widower. Both are Sanskrit words 'widhwa' and 'widhur' respectively. English dictionaries however explain 'er' as a suffix yielding the word 'widower' from the basic word 'widow.' This is a philological error. Compare the words 'lecture' and 'lecturer', 'sort' and 'sorter', 'labour' and 'labourer' where the suffix 'er' signifies a person taking a particular action. Therefore if 'er' is taken to be a suffix of the word 'widow' the word 'widower' would signify a person who makes a woman a widow (by murdering her husband). This shows how English lexicographers can ignore Sanskrit as a source language only at their own peril.

They have by and large ignored Sanskrit as a source language of English because the history they have learnt makes no mention of Hindu rule at the dawn of civilization when Sanskrit was the national language of the British isles and the European continent.

The Oxford dictionary explanation that in the term X'mas 'X' is an abbreviation of Christ is an etymological error. Nowhere in Christian tradition does X symbolize Christ. It does not and cannot represent even the Christian Cross, being a diagonal mid-point cross of lines equal in length. Contrarily the Christian Cross is made up of a long vertical line with a much shorter horizontal line cutting across its top.

Incidentally the Christian Cross is a subtle adaptation of the earlier Hindu trident with the two outer prongs straightened out. The trident itself is the compound Sanskrit word tri dent i.e. three prongs.

The Christian Trinity is obviously a clumsy adaptation of the Brahma-Vishnu-Mahesh Hindu Trinity which commanded public obeisance in pre-Christian Europe and West-Asia. This is obvious from the Christian retention of the Sanskrit name. Trinity. the term trinity is a Sanskrit compound of two words viz. 'trini' meaning 'three' and 'ity' meaning 'as such'.

That the letter 'X' in the word X'mas stands for the Roman numeral 10 is obvious from the fact that December is the month in which the sun enters the tenth sign of the Hindu zodiac namely Capricorn. Hindu months are fashioned after the 12 signs of the zodiac and the Hindu year begins with the month in which the sun enters the 1st sign of the zodiac namely Aries. Therefore September, October, November and December are months bearing Sanskrit names signifying 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th zodiacal signs respectively.

The letter 'X', in the English alphabet represents the Sanskrit letter 'ksha. That letter is of immense importance in Hindu tradition because it is the first letter in the word Xatriya (kshatriya) signifying the warrior ruling class. As such the name Xavier is in fact an abbreviation of the

Sanskrit term Xatriya-vir namely kshatriya warrior. The retention of 'X' in the English alphabet is a very important piece of evidence of ancient Hindu kshatriya rule over the British isles.

A short form of 'Kshatriya' is Kshtra. 'Scotland' is in fact 'kshtra land'. The Sanskrit term kshtra has led to 'Scot' in English.

Currently it is believed by historians that the people of Ireland migrated and founded Scotland. On the face of it this explanation seems absurd. How could Irish people become Scots? But if Ireland is understood to b the Sanskrit term 'Arya' land and if Scotland is understood to be another Sanskrit term kshtra land then it becomes quite plausible that the Hindus (i.e Aryans) who had settled in Ireland should move to the northern tip of Britain and call it Kshtraland i.e Scotland.

Jesus Christ A Hindu Divine

That Christ himself was a Hindu saint is obvious from the fact that he observed the Hindu tradition of washing the feet of others as an act of respectful homage or welcome. The persistence of this custom in European Christian tradition where people have to be all the time in socks and shoes is a strong indication that in the pre-Christian era Europeans professed Hinduism.

Christ is the Hindu name Krishna as is apparent from the fact that in several Indian languages, as in Bengali, children named Krishna are fondly called Christo. Krishna being a divine incarnation Christ in Christian tradition is known as the Son of God. Mother Mary is the Hindu goddess Mariamma wherein 'amma' means a mother. Christians, are therefore in fact Chrisnians that is worshippers of Krishna. A picture of the boy Krishna playing his flute standing with his cross-legged stance under a tree while his cows are graz-

ing alongside may be seen preserved in the city museum at Corinth in Greece. Such depiction of Krishna is common among the Hindus everywhere. The prevalence of that picture in Europe is evidence of Krishna worship in ancient Hindu Europe. Mythologies of most European countries, consequently, preserve the memory of the divine flutist.

That Jesus Christ was a Hindu divine called (Krishna) Chrisna is further borne out by the fact that the ceremonial giving the child Jesus a name was performed on the 12th day from the date of his birth. To name a child on the 12th day is ancient Hindu tradition. January 6 (which is the 12th day from December 25) is celebrated by Christians as Epiphany i.e. the day on which the baby (Jesus) was given a formal name. Hindu Europe of the pre-Christian era also observed the second fortnight of December and the first fortnight of January as the winter solstice celebration with rejoicings similar to those of the Hindus on January 14, the Makar Sankrant day.

Hindu Rituals

The Ash Wednesday tradition that has persisted among Christians is proof that Jesus Christ and his contemporaries used to wear ash (and sandalwood paste) marks on their bodies from the forehead downwards because they were Hindus. Pictures and statues of people of those times preserved in various museums and published in various books bear those eight marks known as Ashta Namams among the Hindus.

On Ash Wednesday in earlier days the entire Christian congregation, clergy and people in Europe, anointed their bodies with ash marks. Nowadays Christians mark a cross on the forehead with the ashes obtained by burning the palms used on the previous palm Sunday. Marking the forehead with vertical and/or horizontal ash, saffron or vermilion marks prior to devotion and prayers is a hoary

Hindu custom, stretching back to immemorial antiquity. It survives among Christians only symbolically in the form of Ash Wednesday while the devout Hindus still wear those marks over their bodies every morning after bath.

Among the Christians Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent the penitential fast of 40 days preceding Easter. Fasting as a part of devotion is a tradition of the pre. Christian Hindu Europe.

Incidentally, Sunday became a prominent day of the week in cold Europe because of the predominance of Hindu Sun worship there. The relevance of Sunday in Christian tradition is a farfetched afterthought. Sunday does not fit into Christian tradition even as the traditional Sabbath because Saturday is Sabbath.

The Christian word 'saint' is the Sanskrit word 'Sant.' In the pre-Christian Hindu Europe divines of the mendicant order were accosted as Bhrater 'i.e,' brother. That tradition still persists among Christians in the term friar. In Eastern countries it has been abbreviated to 'bhra' pronounced as 'fra.' Hindu, Buddhist mendicants in Thailand are still called 'fra' so and so.

All Souls Day is an exact translation of the counterpart Hindu observance called Sarva Pitri Amavasya. All Souls Day falls on November 2 or November 3 if November 2 is a Sunday. The corresponding Hindu observance falls just about the same time depending on the lunar calendar. The tradition of remembering dead ancestors and offering them food and drink through a religious ceremony does not quite fit in with Christian metaphysics and yet it persists in Christian practice because of the strongly entrenched Hindu tradition observed by Jesus Christ and his household and all of his contemporaries.

Christian bishops confer at a synod. That is the Hindu, Sanskrit word Sansad.

So-called Paganism

From the elucidation given heretofore it may be seen that Christian practices are a continuation of the old Hindu way of life in a proselytized garb. This is unknowingly admitted by Britishers and Europeans calling themselves Aryans because Aryanism is a synonym of Hinduism. Arya is not a race but is the Hindu way of life. This will be apparent from the Arya Samaj organization in India.

Christianity is, therefore, wrong in describing its past as mere paganism unless paganism is taken to be a synonym of Hinduism.

Paganism is in fact a synonym of Hinduism because the word pagan is the Hindu, Sanskrit word 'prangan' implying temple precincts associated with religious celebrations and observances. In Burma 92 miles southwest of Mandalay, on the Irrawady river there is an ancient township known as Pagan which is studded with majestic ruined temples. This indicates that the word pagan is originally the Sanskrit word prangan. This is further corroborated by the other name of that ancient Burmese temple site. It is known as Tattadesa because in Hindu, Sanskrit tradition the ultimate, ruling principle or divinity is known as 'Tat'. The last syllable 'desa' signifies 'an area.' Dictionaries are therefore wrong in interpreting a pagan to be a rustic or villager. Paganism is pranganism i.e. Hindu ritual observance. Therefore when ancient Europe and West Asia are known to be pagan it is apparent that they professed Hinduism. Therefore Jesus Christ was a Hindu.

Christian religious observances end with the word 'Amen' meaning 'peace' that is because Hindu rituals end with the word 'Shanti.....Shanti.....Shanti' i.e. peace.

In the face of such a staggering pile of evidence comprising every aspect of life, who can deny that Hindu kings ruled Britain and the European continent in the unknown past? Researchers should, therefore, get busy to retrace the history of Hindu rule over Europe including Great Britain, and salvage for posterity some knowledge of this aspect of humanity's precious heritage lost in the abyss of time. The very fact that even the barest memory of Hindu rule in Europe and Great Britain, has been wiped out of history, indicates the leeway we have to make in ancient history. It also indicates that history is not just 5,000 years old but that it is much more ancient.

Indian Tradition

Though Islam and Christianity have tried to obliterate all evidence of a world Hindu empire traces of that empire can still be gleaned from ancient Hindu Sanskrit scriptures.

In the Rigved is inscribed the motto "Krunwanto Vishwam Aryam" meaning ("go ye forth and) spread the Aryan (i e. noble) way of life throughout the world".

The Puranas, which are histories of the ancient Hindus describe how Hindu administrators like Lord Rama and King Yudhisthir blazed a long trail of colonizing and administering the world.

Hindu tradition holds a group of seven sages like Agastya, Atri and Kashyap in great reverence because they led Hindu exploratory and colonizing expeditions across the wide world.

The Caspian Sea derives its name from the ancient Hindu sage Kashyap.

The Etruscan civilization that flourished in ancient Italy (circa 7th to the 2nd century B.C.) is known after the Hindu sage ATRI. Roman emperors bore the title Augustus because the ancient world looked upon the great Hindu sage Agastyas with awe and wonder.

Agastya was a great scholar, administrator and leader. He was also tall, hefty and handsome. The English word 'august' which connotes a grand personality derives from the Hindu sage Agastya.

Hindu religious ceremonies include a chant called the 'Mantra Pushpanjali'. It describes the world surrounded by the sea as the domain of the Sanskrit speaking Hindus.

A worldwide ancient Hindu empire is also reflected in words like 'territory' and 'terrestrial' which are Sanskrit words 'dharitry' and 'dharatal'.

The term 'Indian Ocean' signifying the vast expanse from South America to Australia is further corroboration of the indisputable sway that the Hindu navy held in those waters.

The word Mediterranean too is a compound Sanskrit word. Medi is 'madhya' i.e. middle or central. Terra is 'dhara' i.e. the globe or earth.

The Mediterranean could not have had a Sanskrit name unless the ancient Hindu navy controlled all the Mediterranean ports.

The word 'navy' pronounced in Sanskrit as 'naavi' indicates that the ancient Hindu navy was the mistress of the seas.

The word 'navigability' is the Sanskrit compound 'navi—gaman—bal—ity.'

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An Appeal

This booklet proving that the Hindus were the earliest colonisers and administrators of even the west should suffice to prove how much there is to learn and unlearn in currently accepted Indian and world histories. Such histories having been wrttten mainly by India's subjugators are truncated and distorted.

Will the British ever teach their children a history of Great Britain written by Hitler? Will Russia ever prescribe in her schools a history of Russia written by Napoleon? Why then is India alone of all nations proudly flaunting as its national history, accounts written by Arabs, Turks, Iranians, Frenchmen, Portuguese and the British?

A few illustrations should suffice to highlight the damage caused :- (1) Palaces and temples from Peshawar to Cape Comorin built by rulers from the Pandavas to Prithviraj are being blatantly paraded as mosques and tombs built by alien marauders from the 8th to the 18th century. (2) Ancient Hindu cities given Muslim names like Ahmedabad and Mohammadabad are being childishly credited to an Ahmed or Mohammad. By that silly logic Allahabad should have been founded by Allah himself. (3) One Arab account of the martyred Raja Dahir of Sind says that his wife counselled him to patch up a treaty with the Arab invader Mohammed bin Kasim. Another Arab chronicler records that it was Dahir's sister who gave that advice. A third Muslim account concludes therefrom that obviously Dahir's wife was his own sister. Thereafter Indian historians accuse Dahir of incestuous relations, curse Hindu society and welcome repacious Muslim invasions as a timely godsend.

Thus the history written by India's enemies is intended to make Indians hate and ashamed of themselves. And it has succeeded remarkably in that objective.

The sooner we Indians repudiate such history and write our own history the better it will be.

A tremendous multi-pronged drive is necessary. Holding photographic exhibitions of historic buildings is one step. Organizing conducted tours to inform the public that cities like Fatehpur Sikri and buildings like the Taj Mahal were not raised by an Akbar or a Shahjahan but are earlier Hindu constructions will be another step. Publication of research volumes and organizing lectures and seminars for guides, researchers and teachers will be a third step.

The Institute for Rewriting Indian History has been founded to generate the tremendous effort necessary to awaken the public to the great damage done to Indian and world history.

But to fulfil this great task of national importance and urgency the Institute needs a fund of at least five million rupees.

I hope, therefore, that every reader will send some donation himself and persuade others to contribute their mite to the Institute's fund.

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